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THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER.

A publication in the Globe of Monday night appraises the Public that the Proprietors of that concern have made a sale of it to THOMAS RITCHIE, of Richmond, and JOHN P. HEISS, constituting the firm of RITCHIE and HEISS, by whom it will be henceforth conducted (it is intimated) under a new name. Never having had personally any other than a kind feeling towards the Senior of this new firm, for many long years our contemporary, it is not without a feeling of regret that we see him, at his time of life, entering upon a new scene, with which he is not familiar, and in which we are apprehensive he will find himself ill at ease. We should be pleased to see, on his account, however, if we believed that the condition of his worldly circumstances would be improved by it. Fearing for him the contrary, we shall not the less desire that the change which he has resolved upon may be conducive to the welfare of himself and his family.

Politically, we shall, we presume, be as much opposed to him as ever; not the less so for his having, in travelling from one stage to another of the Texas question, abandoned all the principles of political construction in maintaining which he had formed a school, of which he was the head and leader, and actually forced upon us the duty of defending the Constitution from his later interpretation of it, more latitudinarian than Federalist of old ever dreamed of.

The citizens of Nottingham district, Prince George's county, (Md.) have tendered a public dinner to the Hon. R. W. BOWIE, "in testimony of their appreciation of his services during the late session of the General Assembly, in procuring the passage of the act to complete the Canal to Cumberland."

TEXAS.—Verbal intelligence from Corpus Christi, received at Galveston on the 25th ultimo, states that the whole country between the Nueces and Rio Grande is in possession of the Comanche Indians. All trade has ceased between Corpus Christi and San Antonio, and several parties of Mexican traders have been captured and murdered. The Indians are reported to number about eight hundred or one thousand strong. This great inundation of savages in Northern Mexico has produced great consternation in the region of country bordering upon the Rio Grande. They have committed numerous depredations upon citizens and property, and carried into captivity men, women, and children.

We understand that the President has this day dismissed Lieut. Wm. DECATUR HURST from the navy. It has been ascertained that Lieut. Hurst, while employed as first lieutenant of the United States brig "Truxton" on the coast of Africa, and exercising the duties of chief executive officer of that vessel, engaged in a duel with a midshipman under his command. It is said, and not denied, that Lieut. Hurst, on an intimation of an intention by Passed Midshipman CROXTON to appeal, for some alleged wrong received from Lieut. Hurst, to higher authority, told that officer that such appeal was unnecessary, as he, Lieut. H., would give him personal satisfaction.

The President has seized the earliest opportunity to express, by the strongest action, his disapprobation of the course pursued by an officer who should have set an example of discipline and subordination. It cannot be doubted that, after due inquiry into the conduct of all the officers engaged in the duel, who are now absent on the African station, such further measures will be taken as are necessary to promote just discipline in the navy.—Globe.

The Astronomical Observatory at Cincinnati is completed. The great telescope has been placed in the building, the grounds have been enclosed, and the Astronomer is at his post.

NEW JERSEY.—The new Election Law, which has just passed the Legislature of New Jersey, entirely does away with all the October elections in that State, and requires all the fall elections to be held on "the Tuesday after the first Monday in November," which is the same day fixed by Congress at its late session for the Presidential Elections to be held in each State in the Union, and for one day only, and not two, as formerly. The elections of New York and New Jersey will hereafter be held on the same day.

The statement made in the Alexandria papers a few days ago that Mr. LANGTREE, of Tennessee, had been appointed Collector of that port, was incorrect. The President has appointed to that office EDWARD GREEN, the present Deputy Collector.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The Winchester (Va.) Register of the 11th instant says that there has been, for several days past, a very destructive fire in the North Mountain above Winchester, destroying much timber, fencing, &c. The Blue Ridge has also been on fire, and great damage has been suffered.

We learn from the Gettysburg (Pa.) Star that the South Mountains in that vicinity have been on fire for several days. The flames have destroyed immense quantities of growing timber, and a large amount of corded wood. Several houses have also been destroyed.

COURTSHIP.—Some five hundred dollar bills of the Port Carbon Railroad and Coal Company have been detected in Philadelphia, altered so as to appear of the Philadelphia Bank. The lettering and vignettes are different from those on the true notes of the Philadelphia Bank. The vignette of the true bill is a locomotive and train—that of the false represents two females.

The Cherokee Advocate of March 20th gives a long account of outrages which it says have been committed within the Cherokee territory by soldiers from Fort Gibson. It charges them with burning a house from which the inmates barely escaped, with brutal assaults on men and women, and, in short, with being a plague and a terror to the Indian population. Col. MASON, the commandant of the fort, is represented as taking prompt and proper measures to detect and punish the offenders.

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The exportation of cotton goods continues on an enlarged scale. We see it stated that from Boston the entire shipments of March were 4,422 packages, and since 1st June, 1844, ten months, 51,214 packages. Of the shipments from the largest amounts were, to Canton 1,863 packages; East India 220 do. The exports of cotton goods from New York since 1st April reach 2,322 packages.

The New Lebanon (Ohio) Palladium says that the robbery of letters from the mail has become so frequent of late that it believes it to be unsafe to send letters from that place to Columbus, or Washington, (Pa.) Several letters recently sent to those and other points have been rifled of their contents.

AN AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

By the subjoined distressing intelligence, extracted from the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 4th instant, (and written, of course, on the preceding night,) it appears that all the most ancient and closely-built part of the manufacturing and flourishing city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, has been consumed by fire. The part described as having been destroyed is the southeastern section of the city, extending to and bordering on the Monongahela river. It is not mentioned that the fire had reached Penn street, or taken a direction westwardly towards the Alleghany river, or Northern Liberties, Bayardstown, &c. It is much to be lamented that, situated as Pittsburgh is between two large rivers, there should have been so great a scarcity of water within the limits of the city: an oversight to which, no doubt, must be mainly attributed the surprising extent of the conflagration, and the immense losses and suffering which have thus been inflicted upon its enterprising and industrious inhabitants.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OF FRIDAY.
PITTSBURGH IN RUINS!—We sit down to our desk with a heart to record the most fearful calamity which ever befell any city of the size of Pittsburgh. While we now write an awful fire is raging, consuming the fairest portion of our city, and no human being can tell where it will stay its ravages. It has now been burning for six hours, and, amidst the confusion which reigns, it cannot be expected we shall give any thing like a particular statement of a calamity so extensive and involving such fearful ruin. What general particulars we can give we lay before our readers.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock on Thursday, in an old frame shed on the east side of Ferry street, used as a smoke house, immediately surrounded on two sides with old frame buildings. The weather was extremely dry, the wind blowing almost a gale from the west.

The houses adjoining, on Second street, caught fire immediately. The engines at this time began to play, and, had there been a sufficiency of water, would have subdued the fire. But from want of water, and high wind, the fire extended across Second street to the Globe Cotton Factory, which, together with a dwelling adjoining, was consumed. The Third Presbyterian Church was on fire, but was saved with great exertion. The fire, also, about the same time, extended across Ferry street, to the west side, where it consumed some six or eight dwellings, when it was stopped in that direction, the wind being favorable.

But it was east of Ferry street where the fire raged with most fury. It immediately extended towards Market street, sweeping every house on both sides of Second street, and the whole square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second, and Front streets, except one building, the warehouse of the Cotton Factory. In the square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second, and Third streets, every building was destroyed except the Third Church, and Johnson & Stockton's printing office, and the American office. The square bounded by Market, Ferry, Front, and Water streets was saved, with but little injury.

The fire crossed Market at Front street, and then began to rage with awful fury. This was about two o'clock P. M., and the wind had increased to a perfect gale. The fire immediately appeared to dance from roof to roof, and in an incredibly short space of time the three immense squares, composed mostly of warehouses, bounded by Market and Wood, and extending from Third to the river, were a sea of flame.

The heat by this time was tremendous. Wood street formed no barrier at all. The flames went hissing across as eager for their prey. They also crossed Third street, below the new Post Office, and went rushing up Wood street across Fourth, and Wood street was a sea of fire from the river to Diamond alley!

But this was not all. The fire had become unmanageable. The arm of fire was impotent. Even the goods removed to the streets for safety were seized upon and destroyed. On, on, marched the raging element. A sea of flame rolls on from Wood street to Smithfield. The Monongahela House, that noblest of modern hotels, is surrounded with flames—it takes fire! Still the ruin rolls on—crossing Smithfield street and Grant street, and sweeping Scotch Hill entirely. Even the Canal does not stop it. The Gas Works take fire, and directly all Kensington is in flames, and the fire rolls on and is only stopped in that direction, about one mile from where it commenced, from the want of food to feed its voracious maw.

In the mean time the Monongahela Bridge has taken fire and is entirely consumed. The Pittsburgh Bank, supposed to be fire-proof, extending from Third to Fourth streets, is in flames. The Mayor's Office is also on fire, and the new Post Office is in great danger.

Let any one who is acquainted with Pittsburgh survey this scene, and look over the extent of ground covered by this vast conflagration. So rapid did the flames progress that, at one time, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the fire was raging with undiminished fury over a space extending from Market street, at the corner of Third, down Market street to the river, up the river to the upper end of Kensington or Pipe-town, opposite to Birmingham, down from Kensington to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Diamond alley, down Diamond alley to the large brick warehouse on Wood street, across Wood, extending in a diagonal direction towards the Bank, up Fourth street to the Mayor's office, and across to Third street, the place of beginning. In all this vast space, the very heart of the city, including most of the warehouses of our manufacturers, and our principal wholesale grocers and commission merchants, there is not one house standing that we know of.

TWENTY SQUARES are entirely destroyed, and several parts of squares, besides all of Pipe-town, and all the buildings around Bakewell's Glassworks, which were also consumed.

The loss of property must be immense. We shall not attempt to compute it. The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save property. The Front street merchants, whose immense warehouses were full of goods, groceries, and Pittsburgh manufactures, removed their goods to the wharf, which they covered over its whole extent, down to the water's edge, but there they caught fire, and the most of them were consumed.

Among the public buildings destroyed are the Pittsburgh Bank, the Monongahela House, the Merchant's Hotel, the Mayor's office, known as Philo Hall, and all our Pittsburgh insurance offices. The Chronicle and Age offices were removed. The Chronicle lost its press. The Presbyterian Advocate and Protestant Unionist offices are both destroyed.

But it is impossible for us to attempt to give the particulars of this dreadful calamity. Pittsburgh has received a dreadful blow, but we trust she will again rise from her ashes.

At this time (seven o'clock Thursday evening) the fire is not extending, but is yet raging with awful sublimity in the burnt district. Hundreds and hundreds of families are homeless and homeless, and their goods fill the streets. To add to the distress, the Gas Works are destroyed, and our city will be involved in darkness as soon as the lurid flames die away.

Millions of dollars will not repair the loss experienced. For extent of loss and wide-spread desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled it. To-morrow we shall be able to give more particulars.

LATER.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle of Saturday morning states the number of houses consumed at 1,200, of which about 700 were dwellings, depriving at least 4,000 persons of house and home. The burnt district is a mile in length, with an average breadth of 160 yards, making an area of about 60 acres. Only one life is known to have been lost—Mrs. BROOKS, who was burnt in her house on Third street. The works of the BANK OF PITTSBURGH and the iron safes of Mr. KRAMER and STREET & JONES, Brokers, have been opened and their contents found almost entirely uninjured.

THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.

The following are the names of the persons who, so far as has been ascertained, lost their lives by the late unfortunate disaster on the Hudson river:

Mrs. Conklin, of Bennington, Vt.
Mrs. Elizabeth Coffin, West Troy.
Mrs. Louisa Coffin, do.
Mrs. Walker, of New York.
Miss L. Briggs, of Troy.
Miss Mary Torrey, of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Parker, of Utica.
Two Misses Wood, of Albany.
Mr. William Davis, do.
Miss Spencer, of Troy.
Mrs. Ann Lamberson, of Jamaica, L. I.
Mrs. Brewster, of Mohawk Valley.
One young man, supposed to be from the West.

The New York "News" remarks that it is not probable any more bodies will be found about the wreck until the cabin is raised out of the water, and this it will take several days to accomplish. But meanwhile a number of boats is employed in the work of searching the river. As the current was running very strong at the time of the accident, it is not unlikely that many persons were swept off by it a long distance. The body of Mrs. Torrey was taken up about half a mile from the vessel. That of Mrs. Parker was found within a few rods of it. Seldom has an accident occurred occasioning as much prolonged anxiety and suffering as this. Hundreds of persons all over the country have been thrown into a state of more or less alarm for the friends whom they supposed might be found down the river on that memorable night of the 7th of April. Not a few families, from which some loved member was absent, journeying to this city, will long be kept in a state of wretched fear that he, too, may have been a victim to this disaster; and horrid fancies of the death-scene of those who have been lost will forever haunt the memories of their surviving friends.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature asking for an investigation into the causes which led to this fatal disaster.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.
In looking over what is said in the public journals of the late calamitous wreck of the Swallow, we are sorry to find that nobody is to blame.

If nobody is to blame, there can be no avoiding of such terrible accidents for the future, and we navigate the Hudson in constant peril of our lives. If no exercise of skill, caution, or foresight could have prevented the disaster, if it was absolutely necessary that so many lives should be lost, and so many families overwhelmed with grief for the loss of those who were dearest to them; if the speed of the boat could not be slackened to allow it to make its way slowly and safely through a dangerous passage, or if the steamboat could not be stopped altogether, in case the storm and darkness made the passage undistinguishable, it is time to cease navigating the North river except under a clear sky and in broad daylight.

To us, however, it seems clear that there was blame, and that the only way to make passengers safe against disasters of the kind, is to bestow concern freely when censure is just. Let us consider the circumstances and see whether the disaster might not have been avoided.

The Swallow was wrecked between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, on a small rocky island, about fifteen feet high, covered with shrubs, close to the village of Athens, with a very narrow passage between it and the main land. The river at Hudson, our readers may remember, is divided into two currents by a large bank or mud, called the Pits, covered in summer with long grass, and cut through transversely by a canal, which forms a passage for the ferry boats. The channel east of the Pits leads by the city of Hudson, and is comparatively narrow and circuitous. It is generally taken only by steamboats which have occasion to land at Hudson. The channel on the west side, passing by the village of Athens, is broad and direct, about half a mile in width, with a depth of water enough to float a seventy-four. It was in this western channel that the Swallow was wrecked. The houses of the village stand in a range along the shore, both above and below the island on which the Swallow struck. Between that island and the flats, the channel is nearly half a mile wide. The lights of the houses were discernible from the shore, it is manifest that he might easily have avoided it.

If, on the other hand, the thickness of the storm prevented the lights from being seen, if no object was distinguishable, and the steamboat was groping its way in the blindness of utter darkness, it was the duty of those who managed her to cast anchor, and wait till the tempest was over. Taking the direction she did, close to the shore, if the frail steamboat had not struck upon the island, she would inevitably have dashed to pieces against one of the wharves at Athens. No steamboat is allowed by commanders of ordinary caution to proceed under such circumstances. In thick fogs that conceal surrounding objects, they lie to and wait for clear weather. But if there was a difficulty in clearly making out objects, and yet not such perfect obscurity as to justify stopping, the proper method was to proceed slowly and with caution, particularly when there was a possibility of danger, making no progress until it became certain that it was safe to do so. We cannot learn that any thing like this was done on board of the Swallow. The passengers are under the impression that she was going at the height of her speed when she dashed against the rock. She had left the Rochester and the Express at some distance behind her.

There is no way in which we can look at the matter in which it does not appear to us that there is a fearful responsibility to be borne by somebody for the lives that were lost on that dreadful night. The Swallow was a boat of very slight and fragile construction, so much so as to be the dread of many timid people who knew the fact, and the navigation of such a vessel ought to have been entrusted only to the most careful and vigilant persons. When she touched the rock she fell to pieces like wet paper. Yet, with the lives of her three hundred passengers, was she yet put under the charge of an unskilful or inattentive pilot.

We take no pleasure in making these remarks, and we suppose they will be offensive to some, but this is a matter in which we must deal plainly. There is no safety for those who travel but in holding the proprietors of steamboats to a rigid responsibility for disasters like this. The navigation of the Hudson has lately become fearfully careless. The number of accidents which have already occurred since the opening of navigation is very large; we have heard it remarked that as many have happened in these few weeks as in years before, and it is time that public opinion, which is sovereign in these cases, should apply the remedy. The terrible disaster of the Swallow has made the case of the Long Island Sound safe for passengers ever since it happened. There have been no more unavoidable accidents of the kind. The steamboat accidents on the Hudson only require to be judged by a similar severity to prevent their recurrence.

WASHINGTON COUNTY AND THE CANAL.—The Hagerstown Torch Light learns that five of the districts of Washington county have filled up the guarantees for the delivery of that portion of the 195,000 tons of tonnage which was required of Washington county. The signatures to the paper in the remaining sixth have not been completed, although more than adequate security has already been obtained. The Torch Light expresses the conviction that the work on the canal will be under way before the end of June.

FIRE IN ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—The Zanesville Gazette says that by the fire in that town on Monday last, the dwellings of Messrs. Park and Eastman, Mrs. Printz, and the business rooms on Main street of Messrs. Britton and Gibbons, Williams and Greenleaf, Clements and Warner were completely destroyed; \$19,000 loss and \$1,000 insurance. The Gazette says: The most melancholy fact connected with the fire that we have to record is the death of Mr. John Cooper, son of Judge Cooper. He was found dead in his room. He was seen in the neighborhood of the fire a short time after it commenced; he returned to his room, and the presumption is that his death was caused by the excitement under which he was laboring.

NATIONAL EFFECTS OF REPUTATION.

The new editor of the Nashville Banner (Mr. BARROW) gives an able and pungent article on State Repudiation, from which we extract the annexed forcible passages. Mr. B. has represented his Government abroad, and speaks from personal knowledge of the disgrace inflicted on the whole country, in the eyes of Europe, by State repudiation.

"We know full well that it has been flippantly asserted that the people of other States have nothing to do with the conduct or acts of the people of Mississippi; that repudiation is an affair of their own, and, if they choose to do it, it is none of our business. This, in our opinion, is a flagrant mistake, a glaring error. Citizens, the distinction is rarely if ever made between the citizens of the Union and the citizens of the different States: we are all viewed as Americans, as one family; and the misconduct of one of the members is injurious to the character of the whole. We believe sincerely that the refusal of Mississippi to pay money that her agents have borrowed and her people have used, has done more to lower the reputation of the citizens of the United States in the eyes of other nations, and to retard the progress of free principles, than any one act or series of acts that have been committed since the organization of our Government. But 'what are we (say the repudiators) what other countries think of us: we are free and independent; the bravest, the greatest, the most enlightened nation on the face of the earth, and it matters not a fig's worth to us whether we are esteemed or despised, admired or hated in the worn-out countries of the old world; we can whip them all put together.' Oh, but dear good friends, (might well be said in reply to them,) you are playing the very game of all others that the kings and nobility of Europe would desire. Your example is furnishing them with the most powerful argument they could use against liberal institutions, against self-government. You are destroying the hopes of millions of your fellow-creatures, who, inspired by the access of the experiment which you were trying, have been endeavoring, through long years of misery and oppression, to obtain some alleviation of their hapless lot, and a few of the privileges and franchises of freemen. In unhalting and unshaken combination with the monarchs and lords of Europe, you are helping upon the already over-burdened backs of the poor and laboring classes of the old world, a weight which soon crush them to the earth. Is this your object, can this be your desire?"

"When, in private life, men manifest a disregard of public opinion, and boast of placing it at defiance, such men are rarely to be trusted; they have already lost their character, or are contemplating the commission of some act that will destroy it. Thus it is with nations. Credit and good repute are the breath of their nostrils, and must be an object and aim of their exertions, unless they are willing and prepared to sink into the very depths of inferiority and infamy."

THE CURTAIN LIFTED—A LITTLE.
FROM THE SAN ANTONIO (ILLINOIS) JOURNAL.
We find the following precious paragraphs in the Hon. John Wentworth's correspondence in the Chicago Democrat. It shows how the "spoils" are disposed of. A candidate, instead of presenting his papers to the proper Department, must hand them over to our Locofoco delegation in Congress. Some of the appointments agreed on by them are curious enough.

The recommendations from the Locofoco members of the Legislature and other trading members of the party are to go for nothing. This will be a sad disappointment to many. These recommendations cost a good deal of trouble to obtain them, more especially those procured early in the session. At a later date all recommendations were signed indiscriminately, as it was understood, and without much regard to their contents. The members of Congress were apprized of this fact, and consequently these recommendations are regarded by them as of little or no importance.

MARCH 8th.—Our delegation unfortunately came to no united rule of action in relation to presenting candidates for nomination to the President. Many candidates are here still in suspense. The Missouri delegation, four Representatives and two Senators, met on an evening, and never got four votes were declared unanimously nominated, and his name sent to the President.

For a rule like this a majority of our Illinois delegation contented; but a minority hold out; and up to this time we are all in the woods. This difficulty has been brought about because men, sent to Springfield to legislate for the good of the people, claim the right to dictate to the Senators whom they shall get appointed to office here. But, claim what they please, the members of the lower House contend that six of their constituents in the Legislature are no better than six men out of it, whether residing at Chicago, on the banks of Fox river, or scattered over any of the long prairies.

MARCH 11.—After a great diversity of opinion as to the proper course to pursue and the proper men to support, and after wading through cartloads of conflicting petitions from the sachems of the party at Springfield, tending to divide and embarrass us, the delegation had a meeting last night, in consequence of a refusal to act by Col. Polk until the delegation became united.

In pursuance of a mutual agreement last evening, the united Democratic delegation called upon Col. Polk, who received it very politely and kindly indeed, and asked the following appointments. In addition to the united efforts of both Senators and Representatives, this agreement was brought about by the request of all the candidates here who submitted their claims to a majority of the delegation. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mark Skinner, of Chicago, and Col. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, one the most prominent candidate for District Attorney, and the other for Marshal, who, in order to unite the delegation, and so make us stand strong before the President, peremptorily declined being a candidate for any office.

James McKim, Supreme Judge, was recommended for Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Samuel Hackleton, of Fulton, for Surveyor General.
D. L. Gregg, of Juliet, for United States District Attorney.
S. H. Anderson, (late Lieutenant Governor,) of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county, for Marshal.
George Miller, Register at Dixon, Register at Dixon.
W. E. Russell, Register at Danville.
Thomas Dyer, Receiver at Chicago.
William Wilson, Receiver at Palestine.
Dr. I. B. Berry, Consul to some foreign port.
Braxton Parrish, Receiver at Shawneetown.
N. W. Alexander, Register at Palestine.
W. W. Happy, Postmaster at Jacksonville.
Alfred Hinton, Postmaster at Carrollton.
Wm. M. Jackson, Register at Chicago.

MARCH 12.—The delegation have united on Mr. Backus for Superintendent of the Lead Mines; John Dement for Receiver at Dixon, in case of a removal; and I. R. Moores for Postmaster at Danville.

The mediator for Postmaster at Chicago are S. Abell, James Turner, John Bates, Dr. Kimberly, A. Lloyd, Isaac Cook, and Gen. Stewart.

Many of the office-seekers complain that the President does not act quick enough. He replies, however, that he is willing to act as soon as they leave town.

The greenbacks for office has been most signally rebuked by him, and the disposition of the office by our delegation has broken into all the arrangements made at Springfield during the past winter, and especially as our delegation is all united.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Elizabeth, which left New Orleans on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, collapsed her boilers when she was entering the Courthouse from the Atchafalaya, on the Tuesday following, and tore away her entire works above the boilers, together with her boilers and deck fixtures, killing and wounding several of her crew. The passengers escaped without injury, except a few who were slightly bruised.

MISSING VESSELS.—The New York Express contains a list of forty-two vessels, which are now missing and supposed or known to be lost, forming an aggregate destruction of life and property almost without a parallel in the history of commercial enterprise. We select from among the number the following, which had sailed from or were bound to Baltimore: Brig Mary Ann, from Baltimore for Nassau; sailed September 27—not heard from. Schooner Joseph Brown, from Providence for Baltimore on the 10th December—not heard from. Schooner Susan Eliza, from Baltimore for Castine—40 days out. Brig Gazelle, from Antigua for Baltimore 24th September—not heard from.

FROM TEXAS.

We learn from Galveston papers, received last night, that Mr. DONELSON, our Chargé to Texas, arrived in Galveston on the 27th ultimo and proceeded directly to the seat of Government. In announcing his arrival the *Civilian* states that it has not learnt "whether he is prepared to promote annexation under Mr. Brown's or Mr. Benton's plan, or empowered to act under either that may be most convenient in attaining the end desired." Mr. YELL, who, it was reported some days ago, was sent with despatches to Mr. DONELSON, was also at Galveston.

The papers are mostly occupied with the subject of annexation. The *Civilian* of the 26th says: "The British sloop of war *Electra* arrived here on Thursday last, from Jamaica, with despatches (brought there by deam) for the English Minister in Texas. They are said to be of importance in the present state of our affairs, and similar to, or the duplicates of, those of which intelligence had reached the Legation here by way of the United States, though the despatches themselves had not come to hand. Capt. Elliot, who was here, proceeded to the seat of Government yesterday, in company with the French Minister, who also received despatches by this arrival."

The same paper of the 29th says: "Nothing has yet transpired here relative to the character of the despatches brought by the *Electra*. Should this vessel not have brought definite and complete propositions for the settlement of our affairs with Mexico, we shall regard annexation as settled. For ourselves we ask nothing better than the present condition of things in Texas, and the advantages which she, of herself, is capable of deriving from them. This, however, is not the general feeling, and, unless a clear and unconditional acknowledgment of our independence is now extended to the country, we believe that it will be useless to contend with the popular desire for annexation."

The *News* of the 25th, referring to the floating conjectures and vague surmises as to the nature of the despatches brought by the *Electra*, says:

"The English and French Ministers have already left for Washington, on the Brazos; and it is excitingly stated that England has at last obtained our recognition by Mexico, and that annexation must and will now be defeated in Texas, since it has succeeded in the United States, contrary to all the predictions of foreign agents here, and in spite of all the efforts made to prevent it. It is positively asserted by those who profess to understand the full plan of operations, that annexation can never take place; and that measures are now in operation to counteract the public opinion and defeat the acknowledged wishes of the people of Texas. We can only say that those who undertake to resist the strong democratic feeling of this country should 'take care how they stand lest they fall.' The offer of our recognition, through the agency of foreign mediation, at this time, can only be looked upon as a bribe to defeat annexation. Whether such an offer is now made or not, we do not pretend to know. But one thing we do know, that the people of Texas have sense enough to appreciate fully favors that have been withheld while they were needed, and are now only offered as the last alternative to defeat the progress of republicanism, and to make us instrumental in carrying a foreign policy upon this continent."

The *Civilian* of the 26th, alluding to the great anxiety felt to know what estimate General Houston puts upon the resolutions of the United States Congress, as its influence with the people is calculated to have a material bearing upon the matter, says: "We have seen a letter from him, dated the 20th instant. He had not heard of the passage of the resolutions, and did not anticipate the passage of any measures amounting to annexation by the United States Congress previous to its adjournment. We are inclined to believe that he would not be disposed to present any obstacle to annexation on fair terms to Texas; but we doubt whether he will regard the resolutions adopted (except under the second plan proposed) as affording the means of effecting it."

The same paper, speaking of the late meeting of the friends of annexation in Galveston, says: "The meeting was respectable, both in numbers and decorum; but it did not express, or profess to express, the sentiments of a majority of the people of Galveston. A majority of our citizens are opposed to annexation; a greater majority are not satisfied with the resolutions of the United States Congress. In Galveston, at least, the passage of these resolutions has excited little enthusiasm. The meeting alluded to passed a resolution requesting the friends of annexation to illuminate their houses on Saturday evening. The whole number illuminated in the city, in accordance with this resolution, did not exceed twenty."

"The *News*," speaking of the joint resolutions, says that it has "information from various sources entitled to the utmost credit that President JONES will give this great measure his cordial support."

CANADA POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MONTREAL, MARCH 26, 1845.

The Postmaster General having concluded an agreement with the Government of the United States for the conveyance through its territory of the correspondence of Great Britain and Canada, the mails to and from Canada will in future be landed and embarked at Boston, instead of Halifax, (as heretofore,) and will be conveyed between Montreal and Boston in charge of a British officer, appointed by the Postmaster General.

All letters and newspapers, therefore, addressed to Europe will be forwarded from Montreal via Boston, unless specially directed to be sent by some other route.

The first letters from England by the new channel will come by the steamer of the 4th of April next, (from Liverpool,) and the first transmissions hence will be for the packet leaving Boston on the 1st of May.

No additional postage will be charged upon letters to and from Canada in consequence of the transit rate which is to be paid to the United States Post Office, but a charge of one-half penny will be levied on the delivery of each newspaper, whether in the United Kingdom or in Canada. In Canada this half-penny will be in currency.

A CRASH.—On the 15th, at Barnard, Vermont, Professor WEIGHT was lecturing on galvanism, electricity, &c. in the old Universalist meeting house, when the false floor which had been put up between the galleries gave way, and the audience, of one hundred and fifty persons, apparatus, lights and all were precipitated to the floor beneath. Fortunately no bones were broken, and none very seriously injured. Some of the spectators supposed the accident to be a part of the performance, and one fellow, who lay sprawling at the bottom of the melee, sung out, like the sailor who was blown up by the fireworks, "well, he gave us a tremendous shock that time!"

The Trial of Polly Bodine was terminated at New York on Saturday afternoon, the jury returning a verdict of guilty of murder, accompanied, however, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner received the verdict without evincing any emotion, and was removed in the custody of the sheriff, to her quarters in the Eldridge street prison. The Corrier says:

"The verdict will be sent to the Supreme Court for confirmation and sentence, but meanwhile her counsel are preparing a bill of exceptions, on which to ground a motion for a new trial. So the end is not yet. There are three other indictments pending against her—one for murder, in killing Mrs. Houseman's infant; one for arson; and a third for grand larceny. The past trial has occupied twenty working days, and has cost upwards of \$3,000 to this city; but an application is now before the Legislature to transfer the expense to Richmond county, where of right it belongs."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.—In the Charter Election which has just passed Cincinnati has again done its duty in the re-election of her excellent Mayor SPENCER and her faithful and energetic Marshal SATTIN. A handsome majority of the City Council, and other municipal officers, are also Whigs. This is the more gratifying, as in the amalgamation and division of parties it was feared that the Whigs might be so far distracted and broken up, as to throw the election into the hands of our opponents. There was, however, no strict party test made or adhered to. All three of the candidates for Mayor have heretofore been ranked as good Whigs. The American Republican party, who for the first time undertook to organize and run a ticket, have found by the result that it is no go in our Quaker City.

The vote was, for H. E. SPENCER 3,360, for HENRY MORSE 3,161, for GEORGE W. JONES, the American Republican candidate, 418.—Atlas.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.
The new Administration has now been in existence more than a month, during which period it has acquired no political character, except by isolated acts, affecting individuals only, for want of an official organ to explain its principles of action. It has been unable even to announce officially the appointments which have been almost daily made, because an authorized publication would be giving an official character to the journal selected for the purpose. It has been in the predicament of the Virginia Legislature, unable to appoint a Chaplain because such appointment would be a violation of that provision of the bill of rights which forbids the giving of a preference of one religious denomination over another. It seems, from what is stated in the letter given below, which we copy from the New York Evening Post, that this difficulty is about to be removed. The Washington Globe, which has hitherto been the organ of a section of the Democratic party, is to undergo a thorough reform, and to become the organ of the Administration party. The details of the arrangement for effecting this object, which is rather a complex one, and extending the result of much difficult negotiation, we suppose are correctly stated in this letter. The great object to be accomplished, we suppose, was to obtain the good-will and influence of the Globe, at the same time that it took from its late proprietors the power of controlling it. The pecuniary considerations which have governed the arrangement are not stated. That is a private affair, and the public have no right to pry into the particulars.

But in the change of editors, the public have an interest. From the importance which has been attached to the negotiation, it is evident that a very material change is anticipated in the character of the paper, and the principles to be advocated by it, and that it is to represent the views of the Administration, which were not truly reflected by it before. The new editors are of course expected to act in harmony with President Polk and his Cabinet. We may expect, then, soon to be informed, more definitely than we have yet been, what are those views. In this there will doubtless be a great advantage, both to the Administration and to the public. If those views are such as will meet the approbation of the public, most persons will have no hesitation in expressing their satisfaction in a manner which will give the Administration a confidence in their support. On the other hand, if the Administration meditate a course of action not likely to meet with the support of the country, the sooner their purposes are known the better.

The following is the information [abridged from the letter] given by the correspondent of the New York Post, to which we have referred: